

EVENING BULLETIN.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 22, 1888.

THE CALLOPE.—This is the well-known name of the machine which dispenses music by steam. A plain description of this instrument or apparatus will, we think, be much more intelligible and to the point, than what has commonly met the public eye. It is composed of three small cylinders, into which are fitted a variety of brass "bells" and "bombs," graduated in size, to utter the sounds corresponding to the several tones and semi-tones of two octaves. The steam is passed into the cylinders, and, as each note is touched, it rushes up into the corresponding "bell," issuing thence from a circular perforation, it strikes the edges of the hollow bell above it, very much as the breath of the player catches the orifice of the reeds in a set of Pan-deon-pipes. This is the whole machinery, and nothing could be less intricate. To admit the steam into the proper "bell," keys, like those of a pianoforte, are manipulated by the performer, and the steam acts merely as the wind does from the bellows in the organ; but there are "barrels" prepared for it; and when one is inserted, and a strap applied to the crank from the engine, the machine will play without assistance whatever music may be arranged upon the "barrel."

PROGRESS OF SPIRITUALISM.—The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says it hears from the best authority that there are actually companies of spiritualists in Boston who sit in circles perfectly undisguised with clothing, that is to say, in *piris naturæ*—men and women indiscriminately. We should not credit the statement did it not come to us directly from those that knew the facts.

THE APPROACHING MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND.—The chief subject of interest in England and upon the continent at the present time is the approaching marriage of the Princess Royal of England with the young Prince of Prussia, and heir to the throne of that country. The preparations in London for the ceremonies are of the most extensive character, and already fill columns of the English papers, from which we make the following extracts:

The court will come to London, from Windsor, on the 15th of January, after which the several royal and distinguished visitors will begin to arrive from day to day, to be present at the marriage of the Princess of England with the future King of Prussia, which takes place on the 25th. One of the Austrian archdukes, brother of the Emperor, will be present, and all the heads of the royal families of Hohenzollern and Saxé Coburg, several of their members, and of the house of Hesse. The preparations at the palace, and at all the places bespoken for the illustrious guests, are on the most extensive scale.

The royal procession will enter the palace by the garden entrance from St. James's Park. To the rear of the palace there will be a large covered corridor, under which the royal party will alight, and along which seats will be provided for privileged spectators. The old-fashioned private entrance for her Majesty will be done away with, and two entrances, each six feet wide, will be made in the vestibule, so that the Queen and her suite will be enabled to enter at the same time. The royal procession will then proceed up the private staircase into the royal boudoir, which is being magnificently refitted for the occasion.

The orchestra will comprise the principal artists and vocalists of English and foreign celebrity, as well as the elite of the boys of Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, and the choir of the choir.

The applications for places to view the procession and ceremony have already exceeded by about ten times the amount of accommodation that can be afforded. Seats will be provided for about 1,500 persons.

There will be a splendid breakfast at Buckingham Palace and a grand banquet in the evening. The Prince and Princess will proceed to Windsor, where they will remain until the 29th of January, when they will come to town and remain for a fortnight. It is during this fortnight—the first in February—that all the royal and popular festivities will take place. At the end of that time the bride and bridegroom will proceed to their own future residence in the royal yacht, which will convey them to Hamburg.

The London correspondent of the New York Commercial says:

The details received of the recent earthquake in the kingdom of Naples show it to have been a most extensive and terrible calamity. Popular exaggeration brings the total of killed to 20,000 or 25,000. The real number is thought to be about 3,000—certainly not less.

Divisibility.—This is a property possessed by all bodies, and means their capability to be separated into parts.

It was formerly a question among philosophers whether matter was capable of being divided *ad infinitum*, or whether there was a limit beyond which matter could be divided. The question is incapable of direct solution, and fortunately science does not require that it should be known; but the extent to which subdivision has been carried in the art is prodigious. In the gilding of buttons, five grains of gold, which is applied as an amalgam with mercury, is allowed to a gross; so that the coating left must not be more than the 110,000th part of an inch in thickness. If a piece of ivory or white satin be immersed in a solution of nitrate of gold, and exposed to a current of hydrogen gas, it will be covered with a surface of gold not exceeding the ten-millionth of an inch in thickness.

A single grain of blue vitriol will give an azure tint to five gallons of water. In this case the copper must be attenuated ten millions of times, and yet there is sufficient in each drop of water to give it color.

Odors are capable of still further diffusion; a single grain of musk has been known to scent a room for twenty years.

Animal matter likewise exhibits many instances of wonderful subdivision. The milt of a codfish, when it begins to putrify, has been estimated to contain a billion of perfect insects, so that thousands of these little lives could be lifted on the point of a needle. One of the infusorial animalcules found in duck weed is ten millions times smaller than a hemp seed; and another, discovered in ditch water, appears in the field of a microscope as a mere atom endowed with sentient life, and millions of them play, like sunbeams, in a single drop of liquid.

THE HUGHES TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENT.—We were yesterday favored with an opportunity of witnessing the working of the Hughes Telegraphic Instrument, on the invitation of Mr. James Eddy, superintendent of the American Telegraph Company. As the instrument has already been described in our columns, it is unnecessary to enter into the details of the manner in which it operates. Though patented in 1855, it has thus far been used merely for experimental purposes. It now goes into practical operation, and will henceforth be used to transmit the messages of the above company. The rapidity with which it worked, and the facility with which dispatches were sent and received to and from Philadelphia, at the same time, on a single wire, during the exhibition yesterday, called forth expressions of admiration from the large number of telegraph men and merchants who visited it. Among the other messages received from the Philadelphia operator was one stating that the telegraph office in that city was crowded with curious citizens, one of whom for the past two years had denounced the improvement as a humbug, but who now acknowledges it to be everything that its friends claim for it. Two battery cells only are used to supply the electricity at each end of the wire, while from fifteen to thirty are necessary to work the Hughes and Morse instruments. The Hughes instrument is unquestionably the most perfect telegraphic apparatus that has yet been invented, and in its practical working justifies all that its inventor claimed for it at the outset.—N. Y. Courier.

ANOTHER EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF PRIVATE VENGEANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the London News writes as follows:

A remarkable instance of the length to which the doctrine of private vengeance, sanctioned as it has so often been by French jurists, is likely to be carried out in practice, has just occurred at Briey, in the department of the Moselle. The facts remind one forcibly of the *Jeunesse* case. In the present instance, the person who set the example of taking the law into his own hands was the Mayor of the commune. He, however, like Madame de Jeunesse, acted by deputy. Instead of an old and faithful servant, his own son, acting under his orders, laid in wait to take a fellow-creature's life. The name of the Mayor is only indicated by an initial in the *Droit*, which reports the case as follows: "A young man, named Basset alias Faufan, one day met Mad'le P., the daughter of the Mayor of All, walking in a wood. He induced her to follow him, made love to her, and succeeded in obtaining a promise of another meeting.

The interview, innocent at first, went on till they were guilty. For three whole months the Mayor's daughter secretly received Basset in her bedroom at night. His habit was to get over a low wall which separated the Mayor's garden from the street, to use as a ladder the bars of the blinds of the ground-floor windows, and thus to get to the window-sill of the young lady's chamber on the first floor. Neither the Mayor nor his family knew of these clandestine meetings till two cousins, of the female sex, ferreted out the affair, and told Mr. P. of it. On the 22d of December last, just as the family was going to bed, Mr. P. ordered his daughter to sleep on the ground-floor, instead of her own bedroom. In that bedroom he placed her brother, his son. He put into his hands a loaded double-barrelled gun and told him to shoot a man whom he would probably see getting in at the window. The young man drew a chair toward the window, sat down upon it, kept his gun cocked in his hand, and remained ready to execute his father's orders. At a quarter past 9 o'clock he saw a man's head through the window. Basset, as usual, was at the top of the first blind, expecting to be let in.

The Mayor's son rose from his chair, went to the window, opened it, and fired both barrels at Basset, who fell dead on the spot. The Mayor, when the deed was done, sent for the gendarmes to tell them of it, and he was lost in astonishment when they said it was their duty to arrest him on a charge of murder. He had doubtless read Mr. Berrier's speech at Evreux, and from the conclusion (which, the premises being admitted, is entirely logical) that because the law excuses homicide upon the person of a man found breaking into a house in the night time, on the ground that he must be presumed to come with the intention to rob or murder, therefore it is justifiable to kill a particular individual who is known to come secretly into the dwelling, and with no felonious intention. The Mayor of All thought it a matter of course to avenge his daughter's easy virtue by assassinating her favored lover. He and his son are in prison, and must undergo the form of trial for murder; but if modern doctrines on the venality of assassination are to prevail they will be acquitted with flying colors.

(From the N. Y. Freeman's Journal.)

MIRACULOUS—A PHYSICIAN CONVERTED AND DISEASES CURED ON THE INSTANT.—The Rev. Father Gaudentius Rossi, assisted by the Rev. Father Anthony Calandri and Luke Baudinelli, all belonging to the Passionist Monastery of Blessed Paul of the Cross, Birmingham, Pa., have for several weeks been giving missions, with marvellous success and effect, in different parishes of the Diocese of Brooklyn. These holy and self-denying missionaries gave their first mission at St. Joseph's Church, Bedford, in the bounds of Brooklyn city.

The religious interest excited by this first mission was of the most remarkable character. The church was thronged at every service; more than five thousand went to communion, and at the close of the mission some twelve or fifteen non-Catholics, some of them persons of superior education, were received into the church. In the course of this mission, it is asserted on credible authority that God was pleased to manifest his favor by special graces of an external character. The rumor, some say, went abroad among the humble who mostly compose the parish, that bodily diseases were cured by some of these missionaries.

The blind, the lame, the afflicted with various chronic diseases were brought to the church in great numbers. The sensation created by this movement among those unprepared by their education for such signs following them that believe" was intense. Father Gaudentius, however, who was the chief agent in manifesting his favor by special graces of an external character. The rumor, some say, went abroad among the humble who mostly compose the parish, that bodily diseases were cured by some of these missionaries.

The Rochester Union remarks on the above that it could believe the whole story except the conversion of the physician. That, the Union claims, is a miracle too impossible for these latter days. Physicians will acknowledge the bit administered by the Union, but they will assign their incredulity to another reason. They have seen too many "cures by imagination," and know the virtue of will and faith too well to ascribe that to miracle which is assignable to natural causes.

LAMENTABLE TRAGEDY.—Mr. John W. Tyzack shot dead by Officer Meek.—At half-past five o'clock last evening, Constable Wm. B. Watson, with his deputy Wm. Meek and Mr. Woodford McCamman, called upon Mr. John W. Tyzack, 84 Morgan street, to collect \$25 60, the balance of an execution for \$119 60, in favor of Thompson, White, & Prior. Tyzack had not the money, and Watson offered to take a bond for the same till the 3d prox. Tyzack refused, and the constable found it necessary to levy upon the goods. He therefore sent Meek for a furniture car. When Meek had left, Tyzack locked the door. Watson, expecting that trouble was at hand, ordered him to open it. He refusing, the officer was attempting to open it, when Tyzack seized him and a struggle ensued. The constable was unarmed. He succeeded in partly opening the door, when Tyzack closed it, fastening a portion of the officer's coat with the door. While Officer Watson was thus confined, Tyzack picked up a hatchet. McCamman, being also unarmed, ran out at the rear to call Meek, fearing for Watson's life. Meek had heard the door locked behind him, and finding that there was trouble, burst in the door. As he did so, Tyzack had the hatchet drawn at arm's length against the constable, and was evidently in the act of striking a murderous blow. Officer Meek therefore fired at once by the partly opened door. The ball entered the left breast of Tyzack, and passed through his heart. He fell, and died almost instantly. Meek placed himself in custody of the constable, and proceeded under arrest to the office of Justice P. W. Johnstone, where the evidence was taken, and he was discharged.

St. Louis Democrat.

Dog Story.—The Bangor Union relates that a large dog had been accustomed to get bits of money from his master to go to a meat stall to get his lunch of fresh meat. One day, when change was short, his master gave Growler a piece of white paper on which was an order for the meat. The dog, after much urging, carried it to the meat stall and received his food, and so for several days; when, thinking one piece of paper was as good as another, he would pick up pieces of white paper and carry them to the stall without applying to his master. It was not long before a long bill came from the meat dealer, who had such confidence in the dog that he did not think to look at the paper, and the dog himself was very fat. No arrest was made, and the dog occupies as respectable a position in society as ever.

The consumption in Paris of snails (*escargots*) has increased to such an extent as to seriously injure the oyster trade. A whole side of the new fish market is devoted to these delicacies among shell-fish, the rest being herring and cornettes. Paris last year used to eat 5,000 baskets of oysters per diem (the basket holds 12½ dozens); it now only swallows 4,000 baskets; the snails have evicted the *huitres*. As complete accuracy is obtainable by the octroi returns, these facts may be relied on.

Ventilation would be greatly promoted, if, in place of one of the upper lights of glass in every bed-room window, there was inserted a sheet of tin cut in strips, the lower edge set out like the flats of Venetian blinds, so as to break the direct force of the wind and to prevent rain from blowing in.

NEBRASKA NEWS.—A *Miss.*—We have received an account of a disturbance among the members of the Nebraska Legislature. We publish it, remarking, however, that the account is one-sided; the other party has yet to be heard from.

The Omaha Nebraskan, in an extra, says: The House went into committee of the whole, yesterday morning, on a joint resolution for the election of a public printer. A bill had been previously introduced, for the re-location of the capital, and a motion to suspend rules and put it through without delay had been announced on the part of its friends. To consume time, when the House went into committee of the whole on the pending resolution, several gentlemen, who are opposed to the removal of the capital, spoke against time; thus preventing a motion for the rising of the committee. At this the Speaker and his friends—a majority of the House, and the same men who voted for the "Delegated Resolutions"—became much exasperated and withdrew from the House; the minority—thirteen in number—remaining in committee.

Speaker Decker and his friends came down to the Douglas House, and in caucus decided to break up the committee and get the chair at all hazards, the Speaker declaring that he would have it or die. It is even rumored that the Speaker and several of his friends armed themselves with revolvers. The chief clerk of the Council was found and persuaded to take a message to the House. On a message from the Council being announced, the House being still in committee of the whole, Mr. Thrall in the chair and Mr. Claves having the floor, an inquiry was made as to whether the Council was in session, and the clerk replying that that body was not in session, a rule in Jefferson's manual was cited showing that the clerk of the Council should be present when the House is in session, and the chairman informed that his message could not be received, and Mr. Claves proceeded with his remarks.

At this juncture Mr. Decker, who, with his friends, had returned to the House, started for the Speaker's chair, and, snatching the gavel from the hand of the chairman, raised it in a threatening manner, at the same time ordering Thrall to leave, remarking that he would take possession of the chair or die. Mr. Murphy, on seeing the Speaker in the act of assaulting Dr. Thrall, started and endeavored to wrest the gavel from his hand, with a pretty general melee ensued, creating a nice scene of confusion, in which, in the expressive language of an eye-witness, would "almost make one think that B-I-I had given a holiday and turned all the devils loose in the Nebraska Legislature." Several members "pitched in," and it is said that the Speaker would have been pretty roughly handled had it not been for the timely assistance of Mr. Hanson—who happened to be in the bar—in rolling his hand under the table without ever winking "suspend rules."

Dr. Thrall still kept the chair, and succeeded in restoring order. Mr. Claves went on with his speech; Speaker Decker and his friends left the House without getting possession of the chair by force; and at length the committee rose, the members present elected a Speaker pro tem., and adjourned till the usual hour this morning. It should be remarked that the lobby was crowded during the melee, and that no disposition to interfere was manifested; and, as soon as partial order was under the control of every man in the lobby, at the request of Mr. Morton, of Otse, left the room.

The House met this morning at the usual hour; the reading of the journal was dispensed with, and a motion to adjourn to Florence was made and carried, on which the majority withdrew, leaving the minority, who elected Mr. Poppleton Speaker pro tem., and adjourned till to-morrow morning. The clerk of the House, understanding his business, refused to move the journals, minutes, and other papers, but kept the same here at the capital. About 10½ o'clock this morning, Mr. Reeves, in the Council, moved that that body also adjourn to Florence. The President, Dr. Miller, very properly refused to entertain the motion; thereupon Mr. Reeves put the motion himself, for which act it is to be regretted that he was not promptly arrested by the sergeant-at-arms.

The reason of Dr. Miller's refusal to entertain the motion was, that the Legislature could not adjourn under the old, and, as soon as partial order was under the control of every man in the lobby, at the request of Mr. Morton, of Otse, left the room.

Gov. Cumming has issued an order for keeping the journals, minutes, &c., of the Council also at the capital.

The greatest excitement prevailed, and numerous are the conjectures as to what will be done. If the withdrawing members—twenty-one in the House and eight in the Council—assemble at Florence, the Governor will not and cannot recognize their acts. In the meantime, those members of each House remaining here will assemble at their respective rooms, and, not having a quorum present, will adjourn from day to day.

PORTABLE GAS.—There is one great benefit the gas monopolists profess to confer on the public, and that is, the pavements will be less taken up for pipe-laying, as there will be only one company running main through a street instead of one, two, three or four. Alas! there is a proposition that the pavements shall not be taken up at all, and the subways less burdened, as no pipes are wanted for gas.

The old Portable Gas Company failed in London, not because they could not send out portable gas, but because there was a very restricted private demand for gas, and the pipe companies were able to keep their ground by supplying the street lamps. The establishment charged of the Portable Gas Company became too heavy, and the capital was eaten up, and so the carts no longer went forth, and a shopkeeper could no longer receive his bottle of gas. Times are now altered; there is gas in every shop and in many private houses, and the portable gas can find customers enough in Paris among the thousands of consumers of the Union des Gas, and there are considerable sales. As the business has again taken a practical shape, and is of considerable interest to our readers, we think it desirable to make a few remarks on it. This leakage varies from 10 to 33 per cent.—that is to say, in some cases 1,500 cubic feet of gas are manufactured to supply 1,000 cubic feet to the consumer, and commonly 1,250 cubic feet. Leakage is being lessened by better management, but it is still a very great loss to the pipe companies.

Such being the position of the pipe companies, we have now to consider the position of a portable gas company. The Portable Gas Company has to manufacture gas which can be delivered at the factory in 6d or 2s per 1,000 cubic feet; that is to say, if the customers brought their own pots—as they say at the beer-shops—they could get the gas in London at 2s per 1,000 cubic feet, or less than half price.

The portable gas, when in the house, is no trouble. The cylinder occupies the position now held by the meter, and the inner services and fittings of the house are supplied from it. When supplied, the cylinder is taken back by the cart. To deliver portable gas, however, a company must have a plant of sorts, of course, which adds to the cost of delivery; but we believe in Paris the gas can be delivered at 2s or 3s 6d per 1,000 cubic feet. The whole capital of the Portable Gas Company is only 150,000*fr.*, or £3,000—an inconsiderable sum in comparison with the quarter of a million sterling of an ordinary metropolitan company. As the capital is so small, the amount of profit required is less; and as the price to consumers is low it can be made a *business*. A consumer who now pays £4 a year would pay for portable gas about a *week*.—London Building News.

DIED.

In New Orleans, on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., KATE KENNEDY BLACK, aged 3 years 6 months and 12 days, daughter of Isabel G. and Geo. P. Black.

FREDERICK KELLAR,
 Boot and Shoe Maker,
 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN,
 Under Masonic Temple.
 Tenders his sincere thanks to his
 friends and patrons, and hopes by
 strict attention to business to con-
 tinue their patronage.

For Rent.
 The STOREHOUSE occupied by Fallows & Brown,
 on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.
 Possession given on 1st February. Inquire at
 120 b&3 NEEDHAM'S MARBLE WORKS.

MODES DE PARIS.
 WINTER MILLINERY.
 106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

The undersigned would call the especial
 attention of the ladies to the new and ele-
 gant stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,
 Such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Collars,
 Dress Caps, &c., which will be sold at prices to suit the
 times.
 LADIES' DRESS HATS made to order and all orders
 faithfully and promptly filled on very reasonable terms.
 n&2, b&3 Mrs. A. JONES, Agent.

Family Sewing Machines.



101 Fourth street,
 BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSON,
 Louisville, Ky.

**WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC WHEELER & WIL-
 SON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE** with
 increased confidence in its merits as the best and most re-
 sistant Family Sewing Machine now in use. It sews equally
 well on the thickest and thinnest fabrics, makes the best
 stitch impossible to unravel, with the essential advantage
 of being alike on both sides, forming no ridge nor chain on
 the under side, is simple in construction, more speedy in
 movement, and more durable than any other machine.
 We give full instruction to enable the purchaser to sew
 ordinary seams, skirt, hem, fell, quilt, gather, blind, and
 tuck, all on the same machine, and warrant it for three
 years. June 22nd b&3 A. SUMNER & CO.

ICTURES.
 477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.
HARRIS'S GALLERY
 Feb 12 daily May 28 bly

NOTICE.
 The undersigned would take this method of
 expressing his thanks to his friends and the public
 generally for the liberal patronage he has received
 during the past 10 years. Having resumed business, he
 may be found, for the present, at the Show-Case South-
 east, No. 314 Green Third and Fourth, adjoining
 his old stand, where all orders for PAINTING, GLA-
 ZING, &c., will be promptly attended to at prices to suit
 the times. n&2, b&3 Geo. H. HOWE.

New Books! New Books!
MEMOIRS of Generalart, by the author of the Words
 and Mind of Jesus, Memoirs of Bichany, and Foot-
 steps of St. Paul. 2s.
Expository Thoughts on the Gospels, by the Rev. J. C.
 Ryle. Matthew and Mark new series. Each 1s.
London Lectures to Young Men for 1887. 1s.
Lights and Shadows of the Christian Life, by Rev. W.
 R. Tweedie, of Edinburgh. 7s.
Our Pastor's Visit. 2s.
Livingston's Travels and Researches in South Africa. 3s.
The War Trail, by Capt. Maxine Reid. 1s. 2s.
The Greyton Letters, by Henry Rogers. 1s. 2s.
Essays in Biography and Criticism, by Peter Bayne.
 1s. 2s.
Lena Leslie, by a Lady of Kentucky. 3s.
Lessons from the Great Biography, by James Hamilton,
 D. D., London. 7s.
The Song of Solomon, by Miss A. L. Newton. 7s.
White Lies, by Chas. Reade. 1s. 2s.
Meadow Brook, by Mary J. Holmes. 1s.
 A great variety of Paper Dolls and Paper Doll Furni-
 ture. Just received and for sale by A. DAVIDSON,
 120 1/2 b&3 Third st., near Market.

A CARD.
 We would respectfully call the attention of the
 public to a MARINE CHRONOMETER placed in our
 window, showing the exact time. It is entirely of
 American manufacture, and has been exhibited at
 the World's Fair in Paris in competition with the best
 London and French Chronometers, and also at the World's
 Fair in New York, and in every instance has received the
 highest premium for unequalled workmanship and correct
 time-keeping.

To our watch department we have secured the services of
 Mr. Ed. Helwig, of New York. Mr. H. can execute any
 kind of watch-work fully equal to Jorgensen, Frodham,
 Adams, or any of the first London or Swiss makers.
 In many fine Watches that are broken parts are substituted
 greatly inferior to the original, the customer paying
 the full price for a perfect piece of work. The Watch ap-
 parently performs well afterward for a while, but is more
 imperfect and less valuable than originally.
 110 1/2 b&3 JOHN KITT'S & CO.

FEBRUARY.
HARPER'S MONTHLY for February is received by the
 agents,
 118 1/2 b&3 CRUMP & WELSH,
 84 Fourth st., near Market.

Taylor's Bon Ton.
 Taylor's BOOK OF PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW
 York fashions for January, 1888.
 118 1/2 b&3 CRUMP & WELSH,
 84 Fourth st., near Market.

Russian Sable Furs at a Great Reduction.
 These elegant Sable Furs on commission at
 HAYES & CRAIG'S are now ordered back to
 New York; but a few handsome Capes will be
 retained, **prices date lowered** and offered at
 only two-thirds of their value. 116 1/2 b&3

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS are now selling at
 about one-half their value at
 116 1/2 b&3 HAYES & CRAIG'S.

THE MOST SUPERIOR DRESS HATS FOR
 winter now in use are those Cassimere Hats made
 by
 116 1/2 b&3 HAYES & CRAIG.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WINTER CAPS, very suit-
 able to the season, are now selling very cheap at
 116 1/2 b&3 HAYES & CRAIG'S.

THOSE ELEGANT SILK HATS WHICH
 took the premium at the World's Fair are always to
 be had at the manufacturers.
 116 1/2 b&3 HAYES & CRAIG.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS of every style, qual-
 ity, and color, in store and for sale cheap for cash
 by
 116 1/2 b&3 PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

SUPERIOR DRESS HATS, LOUISVILLE
MANUFACTURE.—We are this morning prepared
 with an extra supply of superior Mole-skin Dress
 Hats of our own manufacture, which for beauty of
 finish, style, and quality cannot be equalled if equaled in
 the city. We particularly invite those in want of an easy
 and comfortable fitting Dress Hat to call and examine our
 assortment before purchasing elsewhere.
 PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

GENTS' SOFT HATS, for traveling and business pur-
 poses, in great variety at
 116 1/2 b&3 PRATHER & SMITH'S, 455 Main st.

LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS AT LESS
 THAN COST for cash are to be had of
 PRATHER & SMITH,
 116 1/2 b&3 455 Main st.

Le Bon Ton for January.
**Taylor's MONTHLY REPORT OF PARIS, LON-
 don, and New York Fashions** for January just received
 by the agents,
 111 1/2 b&3 CRUMP & WELSH,
 84 Fourth street, near Market.

Cloaks, Mantles, and Shawls.
 WE have now in store a good assortment of CLOAKS,
 MANTLES, and SHAWLS, which will be sold at
 bargain.
 111 1/2 b&3 C. DUVALL & CO.,
 537 Main st., opposite Bank of Ky.

PULPIT SPECTACLES.
 A large assortment just received. A
 pair of each will be pleased to present
 to any preacher requiring their use.
 JOHN KITT'S & CO., Main st.

We have studied this branch of our business closely for
 a number of years and know of no better aid to the sight
 than the above. 116 1/2 b&3 J. K. & CO.

AN EVENING WITH THE POETS.—We beg our
 readers for their own sakes not to forget that Mr.
 Casseday reopens this select and noble entertain-
 ment in the Mozart Hall to-night. An evening
 with the poets around Mr. C.'s elegant and generous
 board is not to be lightly foregone. The poets are
 bright and fascinating companions, under any cir-
 cumstances, but, kindled into their most glorious moods
 by so genial a host, they must prove especially cap-
 tivating. They will flash enchantment in every
 glance, and breathe it in every utterance.

The entertainment, it is perhaps unnecessary to
 state, will consist of a comprehensive but lucid re-
 view of the earlier poets, in which some half-forgotten
 names will be dragged from the encroaching
 shades of oblivion into the light of critical apprecia-
 tion, followed by a concise and eloquent statement
 of the leading canons of poetry, with copious and
 beautiful illustrations from the poets, which, in the
 amazing elocution of the lecturer, will assume a
 very prominent place among the attractions of the
 performance. So inviting an occasion seldom tempts
 the quiet, scholarly portion of our citizens from the
 soft light of their evening lamps. We do not doubt
 that they will cheerfully yield to its persuasion.

A meeting of the Third and Fourth Ward
 Councils will be held at the Odd Fellows' Hall to-
 morrow (Saturday) night for the purpose of nomi-
 nating delegates to the American State Convention,
 which will be held at Frankfort on Wednesday next.

The Plantation Minstrel, a company of am-
 ateur musicians, will give a charity concert at Port-
 land to-night.

MR. FULKERSON'S LECTURE TO-MORROW NIGHT.
 We invite the attention of the lovers of literature,
 poetry, and fun to the announcement in our ad-
 vertising columns of Mr. Fulkerson's lecture for Satur-
 day night at the Masonic Temple. We can assure
 our readers that the lecture is beautiful and en-
 tertaining and will amply repay a hearing. Mr. F.'s
 recitations from his own poems and those of other
 authors will be racy and original, and they alone,
 we venture to say, will be worth the price of ad-
 mission. It will be a rich treat. Therefore, let
 everybody and everybody's friend be present.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY
GOODS.—Plain black silks, fancy silks, cloaks,
 shawls, illusion robes, a large stock of laces and
 embroideries, hosiery, satin-faced and French mer-
 ceries, cashmeres, black Lyons velvet, printed da-
 mases, together with a large stock of Irish linens,

EVENING BULLETIN.

[From this morning's Journal.]

XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Thursday's Proceedings Concluded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

Senate.—Mr. Phelps, from a committee, reported a bill appropriating \$750,000 to supply the deficiency in the amount appropriated for paper, printing, binding, and engraving ordered by the two preceding Congresses.

Mr. Bayard, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a resolution that Senators protesting against the election of Messrs. Bright and Fitch, or any of them, by themselves or agents or attorneys, be permitted to take testimony on the allegations of the protesters and the sitting members, touching all matters of fact therein contained, before any Judge of the District Court of the United States or any Judge of the Superior or Circuit Court of Indiana, by first giving ten days' notice of the time and place of the proceedings in some public journal printed at Indianapolis. The resolution was laid over for future consideration.

The Senate took up the joint resolution authorizing the President to present a medal with suitable devices to Commodore Paulding, as a testimonial of the high sense entertained by Congress of his gallant and judicious conduct in arresting a lawless military expedition, and preventing the same from carrying an actual war into Nicaragua.

Mr. Clay said it would seem like prejudging the question to discuss it at the present time, as the committee on Foreign Relations had not yet made their report on that part of the message which refers to the arrest of Walker. The resolution, therefore, should take that direction.

Mr. Doxblake could not foresee what might be the final disposition of the resolution, but he desired to state the grounds on which he deemed it his duty to introduce it. He wished to address himself calmly and dispassionately to the judgment of the Senate, because, by appealing to any partisan prejudice, he would speak earnestly, for he felt deeply the importance of the proposition in the present juncture of affairs, which involved not only the character and conduct of a high, gallant, and veteran officer of the navy, but the policy of the Administration on the neutrality laws, the laws of nations, our relations towards the feeble republics of Central America, and, perhaps more than all other things, the honor, integrity, and good faith of the government of the United States.

He referred to the history of Walker, who was first heard of as a military adventurer in Sonora, where with a handful of misguided followers, he was completely repulsed and defeated. He subsequently entered Nicaragua where, for a time, he was more successful. He held, or seemed to hold, the power of the government there, but lost it by the same means he acquired it, viz: by the sword. At Rivas he was rescued from inevitable destruction by officers of the United States government.

Whatever power Walker had in Nicaragua was ended upon his surrender at Rivas, whether it was *de jure* or *de facto*. He read extracts of letters from Tressari and Molins to the Secretary of State, to show their gratitude to Paulding for his gallant and judicious conduct in arresting Walker and his men, and quoted from Puffendorf and Vattel to sustain his position. There are cases when it becomes the duty of an officer to exceed the letter of his instructions for the purpose of more fully carrying out their spirit. Had Paulding quietly looked on and made no attempt to interfere with the lawless proceedings of Walker, it might have been justly inferred that this Government was in collusion with him and acting good faith toward Nicaragua. He pointed out such a case, and brought all the power which the Government possessed in the premises was conferred on Paulding in good faith, and it would have been crime for that officer to have neglected upon mere technical objections to carry out the clearly expressed wishes of the Government. He argued that governments might justly be held responsible not only for what they do, but for what they fail to do—not only for what is done by the Government itself, but for what is done by its citizens with the knowledge of the Government, when the Government had the power to prevent it.

Hence the neglect of this government to prevent an expedition against Nicaragua being organized and set on foot within its limits, when that occurrence was notorious and the government had power to hinder it, have been a just cause for declaration of war by Nicaragua against this country. Had it not been intercepted before the consummation of its object, she might complain that the tiger had been let loose, but she could never complain that we again chained him up. She might indeed complain that Walker had been suffered to violate her territory, but not that our officers had entered her territory to remove him. The only regret he had in this case was that, instead of sending a message, half censure and half apology, the present administration had not fully and frankly avowed and justified the act of Paulding.

Mr. Brown moved a substitute for the resolution, declaring the arrest of Walker and his followers a violation of the territorial sovereignty of a friendly power and not being sanctioned by any existing law. Congress disavows the act and expresses its condemnation of Paulding's conduct in this regard. Mr. Brown, in explaining his substitute, said that the territory certainly did not belong to the United States, and as we are not at war with Nicaragua, it was a violation of her territorial sovereignty, because it was unquestionable foreign territory which was invaded by Paulding. He said that he intended to the remarks of the Senator from Wisconsin to bear by what law the act of Paulding was to be justified.

The President said it was a grave offence, and although the President did not attempt to palliate it, he did not justify it upon any legal ground. If there ever was a fair election in Nicaragua it was when Walker was elected; yet he had been called a pirate. If so, what right had the Executive to turn a pirate loose to the streets of Washington? But this was a miserable pretext. These facts being so relative to the act of Paulding, all he asked was that Congress should disown and condemn it, and the condemnation was placed on the express ground that the act was disavowed by the Administration. If the act had been avowed by the Executive, he should have asked Congress to pass a vote of censure against the President, the Secretary of the Navy, or whoever gave the order. We had indeed fallen on strange times when Paulding could say to the Secretary of the Navy: "You fool, you nincompoop, you are meddling with matters you know nothing about." The Secretary of the Navy, instead of reprimanding Paulding, said he rather thought he had the right to dispose of the naval forces as he pleased. If such a letter had been addressed by Porter, Elliott, or any of the old captains to such Secretaries of the Navy as Smith, Thompson, or Southard, he would forthwith have been rebuked and punished. If the present Secretary does not think fit to vindicate his official conduct, he can let it alone. By the resolution of the Senator from Wisconsin, it is proposed to give a medal to Commodore Paulding for gallant conduct. Great God! Paulding, commanding one hundred guns with 500 or 600 men, captured Walker and a handful of followers, who laid down their arms at the first summons. Was Congress, for this, called upon to vote a falsehood? Paulding said his (Walker's) men behaved with extraordinary gallantry. [Laughter.] That would be much more gallant than the act of Paulding, and much more deserving of a medal. [Renewed laughter.] He undertook to say that the expedition was not unlawful. The men had a right to expatriate themselves. There is no proof that the expedition was set on foot in the United States. They had a right to go to Nicaragua, taking the consequences of their acts. He repeated, that he would not vote a medal to a man who violated the laws of his country, and who, the President says, committed a grave error.

Mr. Pugh said, as has been charged, Walker and his men were fugitives from justice, why were they not handed over to the Marshal of Louisiana, where the offense was committed? It is idle to say that they were arrested as fugitives. All the argument that the President is the commander of the army and navy, and has a right to pursue fugitives beyond the United States is out of the question. If they were arrested as pirates, they could be tried at the very first port. If pirates, why were Walker and his followers, when in New York and Norfolk, committed to prison. Was it true that the President could send, of his own free will, without the authority of Congress, not only the navy but the army to a foreign country to carry on war? The

aw is susceptible of no such construction. The power of the President, under the neutrality law, is to use the army, navy, and militia to prevent unlawful military expeditions being fitted out or carried on from our territory. If the expedition escape, his power is at an end. That a man should escape, is nothing more than an everyday occurrence. If the President wants more power, let him ask Congress to grant it.

If Walker went to a peaceful country and committed an offence, he deserved the severest reprobation; but if he went to a country distracted for years and took upon himself and followers all the consequences of war, he did nothing more than persons have always done. He should vote for no medal. The question was one which touched the rights of every American and involved the salvation of the Government. If the President could, passing from the high seas, go into a foreign country, and that country could arm him with despotic power, it was time that some limit should be placed to such absolute and extraordinary proceedings.

Mr. Pearce obtained the floor and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

House.—Mr. John Cochrane, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to refund to Barclay & Livingston, and others the duties on certain goods which were destroyed by fire in the city of New York on the 19th of July, 1855.

Also a bill providing for the general introduction of a uniform code of marine signals. Mr. Cochrane said that this bill was of more importance to the commerce and reputation of the country than any other which could be presented, and should be passed in preference to them.

Mr. Boeck, from the Naval Committee, reported back the Senate resolution extending till the 17th of April the time during which officers aggrieved by the retiring board can make application for examination of their cases, which passed with an amendment providing that the time within which such examinations should be made shall not be extended. Mr. Boeck stated that the bill was to enable the courts of inquiry to finish the cases now before them.

Various reports were made from standing committees, but the above were the most interesting, and at an early hour the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

One of the deputies of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House has added to the neighborhood of Fort Snelling, and three others in different directions, to summon witnesses to the various investigating committees.

Capt. McIntosh has received preparatory orders and will go out in the flag-ship Colorado to command the Home Squadron.

The President has issued his proclamation for the sale of a very large quantity of the public lands in Iowa in June and July at the various land offices of the State. Some of them lie on each side of the line of railroads.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Albert Blaysdell superintendent of the construction of the new custom house at Portsmouth, N. H.

It is contemplated by the War Department to dispatch Lieut. General Scott to the Pacific coast for the purpose of organizing a force against the Mormons from that quarter.

The bill introduced into the Senate to-day by Mr. Davis provides for adding to each regiment of dragoons, cavalry, infantry, and mounted rifles, a full company, and for increasing the number of privates in each company, the entire force serving in the field or at distant frontier posts not exceeding 96 men; also for an addition of 15 assistant surgeons to the present medical staff.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.

The Democrat has returns of the elections in Kansas of the 21st of December and the 4th of January, as published over the signatures of Gov. Denver and the presiding officers of the Territorial Legislature. The vote on the constitution on the 21st stands with slavery 6,133, without slavery 569. At the election of the 4th inst. the Free State party were triumphant, electing their State officers by an average majority of 435. States—13 Free State, 6 Democrats. House—29 Free State, 15 Democrats. Majority against constitution (4th) 10,226. There are alleged frauds on Shannon, Kickapoo, and other places whereof the votes were counted.

DETROIT, Jan. 21.

An extra session of the State Legislature convened yesterday at Lansing. The exigencies demanding a special session, as stated in the Governor's message, on the revision of the judicial districts of the State, so as to include counties which have been left destitute of the means of the collection of debts and the punishment of crimes, and to make some provision for the deficiency in the State finances, which he proposes to meet by a temporary loan of \$50,000; and, if necessary, by an issue and sale of new stocks sufficient to redeem those falling due this year. He recommends an appropriation for repairs to the St. Marie ship canal, made necessary by damages sustained during the past season's navigation.

The Governor approves the action of the land commissioner in withholding the swamp lands from sale, and favors a reduction in the price of foreign lands. He condemns the action of the Federal Government relating to Kansas affairs.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 21, P. M.

River 7 feet 2 inches and falling. Weather clear; mercury 36.

Philadelphia—Clear; mercury 42.

Vicksburg—Clear; mercury 47.

Natchez—Clear; mercury 51.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21, P. M.

River risen 4 inches since noon. Weather clear; mercury 40.

LOUISVILLE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

A meeting of the Sunday School Superintendents was held at the Depository, 103 Fourth street, Monday evening, Jan. 11, 1858. A. F. Cox was called to the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. John McDevitt.

After a full and free interchange of views, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting, Brother A. F. Cox, be, and hereby is, appointed to visit the Sabbath Schools of this city for the purpose of stirring them up to the importance of adopting a thorough, systematic visitation of the whole city, in order to secure the attendance of those out of school; and to hold Sunday school prayer meetings on Sabbath afternoon for scholars and teachers, and on the second Monday night of each month for the teachers and other friends.

It was further—Resolved, That the chairman have power to unite with him in his work of Sunday School visitation such persons as he may deem advisable. After further conference and consideration, the meeting adjourned to meet on the second Monday night of February, at the lecture-room of the Second Presbyterian Church, where they expect to meet a large gathering of teachers and friends to the Sunday School cause. W. H. BULKLEY, Sec.

TALL SHOOTING.—We have been informed of a trial of skill at rifle shooting that took place at Helena, in this country, between C. A. Adams and John C. Noble, which resulted in killing a turkey at the distance of 550 yards. The shooting was done with target rifles, of small calibre, made by J. H. Wood, of Helena. The day was very unfavorable, but the turkey was killed the 12th shot by Mr. Noble, his 5th shot having struck the turkey; Mr. Adams, in the mean time, having struck the turkey twice in eleven shots.

The shooting took place in the presence of a large number of spectators, who are ready to testify to the truth of the above statement. It is further that we have ever heard of a turkey being shot, and Mr. Noble says that on a fair day he can kill a turkey in the same number of shots at 800 yards. *Mayville Exp.*

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF KENTUCKY—WINTER TERM, 1857.

Reported for the Louisville Journal by John M. Harlan, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, January 21.

CAUSES DECIDED. Dix vs Anderson, Frankfort, affirmed. Race vs Redman, reversed. Oldham vs Brown, Pendleton, reversed.

ORDERS. Lee vs Gray, judgment, Kenton; Jones vs Jones, judgment, Kenton; James vs Southern, judgment, Kenton; Stevens vs Porter, judgment, Kenton; were argued.

AFFAIRS AT FRANKFORT.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Jan. 21.

Spiritualism in the Executive Mansion.—Card from Mr. J. M. S. McCorkle, etc.

A very remarkable manifestation of the presence of "the spirits" was made at the gubernatorial mansion in this city a few evenings since, for the truth of the material circumstances connected with which I do not hesitate to vouch. Among Gov. Morehead's numerous guests this winter are several young ladies, whose charms and accomplishments have turned the heads and touched the hearts of all beholders hereabout, and whose presence has characterized the Executive mansion as the culminating point of love and beauty at the State Capital.

At a time when the Governor's lady guests were assembled in the State parlor the conversation turned upon spiritualism. They were all sceptical in regard to the theories of modern spiritualists, but, by general consent, seated themselves at the center-table, placed their taper fingers upon the marble top, and in sweet ecstasies commanded the spirits, if they were present, to manifest themselves in the usual way. They called in vain upon the spirits of various departed friends, and were about to relinquish the experiment in despair when one of the young ladies made a last appeal to the spirit of Henry Clay. The appeal was promptly responded to by three distinct raps, which threw the charming circle into an uproar of dismay. Indeed it is said that a fair creature from your city rushed to an adjoining apartment occupied at the time by Gov. Morehead and his family, threw her arms about the neck of the Governor, and in accents of sweet despair claimed his protection from the terrors of the spiritual phenomenon. The Governor did not understand the cause of the alarm, but hoped it would continue to exist. He succeeded, however, in quieting the fears of his fair guest, and the experiments were continued.

The "medium" asked the spirit of Mr. Clay if it had any communications to make, when it replied that it had. It was then asked to whom it replied to make the communication. The reply was, "To the Governor." The spirit then proceeded to make the communication by means of distinct raps, in the manner observed by well-ordered departed spirits, as follows: "Slavery not to be abolished." All further efforts to communicate with the spirit of the departed were left fruitless, and the "rappers" were left to brood over the event over the current of thought manifesting from the spirit-land.

You will find in the Frankfort Commonwealth of to-day a card over the signature of J. M. S. McCorkle, Esq., which contains a faithful history of his connection with the assistant clerkship of the House at the beginning of the session. Such manifest misrepresentations had gone forth in reference to that matter that Mr. McCorkle's self-respect required that he should make a personal explanation.

With a full knowledge of the facts in the case, I feel warranted in endorsing Mr. McCorkle's statement, as follows: "I was very ungenerously treated, to employ the lightest terms. The resolution providing for the appointment of an additional clerk was passed with the understanding that he would accept the position; and after he had been informally appointed, and it was ascertained that the appointment created dissatisfaction in a little circle of Democratic members, the appointment was withdrawn, and the impression was sought to be created that his appointment had not been sanctioned by the House. Mr. McCorkle requires that his position should be understood throughout the State."

Mr. James A. Harper, of Lexington, has exhibited in my presence a raised note, which purports to be a \$20 bill on the Bank of Kentucky. It has every appearance of the genuine, but has evidently been raised from a lower denomination, as close scrutiny will render apparent. The general appearance of the note is so well calculated to deceive that it is not surprising that the branch of the Union branch bank in Lexington, from whom Mr. Harper obtained it, and even led the vigilance of Capt. Richardson, of the L. & N. Railroad. The note bears evidence in the vignette, which is composed of several male figures, of having been raised from a lower denomination. The bill has a stiff, formal appearance, and may be detected by a close, experienced observer.

It would be well, perhaps, for me to discontinue these trifling "affairs" for the present, and commit the question of the history of the current Legislature to other and able pen. In my hasty sketches, I have attempted to be just toward such men and measures as have merited criticism, and generous toward that greater number which has won my admiration. When I have been indiscreet, I trust that a discrimination has been made between my head and heart, and that the reader has not forgotten that I was but *ELVE*.

AFFAIRS AT FRANKFORT.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

Exhibition of the Deaf Mutes—Methodist Fair at Odd Fellows Hall—Death of Robert Carmichael—Mr. Ripley's Resolutions—House Bills passed—Mr. Lindsey's Resolutions—False Alarm of Fire, etc.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 21, 3 P. M.

Last night we had an exhibition of the deaf mutes from the asylum at Danville, in the hall of the House of Representatives, on which interesting occasion the house was filled with the beauty, chivalry, and intellect of the denizens and visitors of Frankfort, all anxious to see how the poor unfortunate were progressing in their literary pursuits. The exhibition was highly interesting, showing conclusively that the pupils are susceptible of the highest attainments in every branch of learning. The readiness with which they answered questions promiscuously put to them, pertaining to history, geography, mathematics, &c., was truly astonishing. I noticed particularly their readiness to detect the slightest error in spelling or in the collocation of words or letters. Among the pupils were a number of very pretty and interesting young ladies, who, generally, "expressed their regret to be deaf."

From the interest taken in the exhibition last evening, I suppose any reasonable appropriation for the benefit of the Asylum which may be asked will be readily granted. The ladies of the Methodist Church last night held a fair to obtain funds for the rebuilding of their house of worship, which was destroyed by fire some time ago. Of course the belles and beaux were in full attendance, enjoyed themselves greatly with flirtations and frictions, and particularly the elegant repast furnished on the occasion. I am glad to say that the amount of *argent* received on the occasion was entirely satisfactory to the sisters who superintended the feast.

But Frankfort was not all gaiety yesterday. The city was clouded by a gloom upon the arrival of the Lexington train bearing the remains of Mr. Robert Carmichael, who died at Cincinnati a day or two since. He was a gentleman of a high order of intellect, and, in his profession of ornamental gardener, a great reputation from having laid out and improved the beautiful and romantic grounds of the Frankfort Cemetery. He was universally respected by the citizens of this place, and his death produced deep regret. Yesterday afternoon his remains were followed by a few sympathizing friends to the grounds he had so beautified and adorned. Peace to his ashes.

The Senate to-day was engaged almost exclusively in the discussion of the series of resolutions upon federal relations, offered several days ago by your talented Senator, Col. Ripley, which, I believe, you have already published in full. The Colonel made one of the most powerful and effective speeches of the session in support of his resolutions, and was listened to with breathless interest, not only by the "grave and reverend" Senators, but by the immense crowd of ladies and gentlemen who thronged the lobbies to hear the great national questions contained in the resolutions discussed. He was replied to at great length by the Senator from Greenup, who seems to have been put forward on this occasion as the particular and favorite champion of the Democracy. The speech was only remarkable for its length, if I may trust my own judgment and the manifestations of the auditory, who, by their impetuous and evident disinclination to hear, showed pretty conclusively that they entertained very strong doubts in regard to the capacity of the gentlemen from Greenup to enlighten the assemblage.

The vote was taken separately on each resolution, and resulted in a strict party vote, with the exception of Mr. Garrard, the Democratic Senator from Clay, who voted with the American party upon the first and second resolutions, but going with his party upon the remaining questions. The resolutions were adopted by the Senate, but of course will stand no show in the House, as that body, or a majority of

it, seems determined to ignore principle and be oblivious to everything except the merest partisanship. House of Representatives today passed a bill incorporating the Ohio County Agricultural Society, which originated in the Senate a few days ago and was passed by that body.

Mr. Jackson, the talented member from Christian, the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures, introduced a bill requiring the various tax collectors throughout the State to furnish statistical information in regard to the agricultural products of the country. After a number of amendments and a good deal of discussion, the bill was finally passed. The bill requires assessors to take account of the quantity of wheat, hemp, tobacco, &c., raised in the several counties of the Commonwealth. The bill is an important one, and Captain Jackson deserves the thanks of the farming community for his attention to their interests.

A bill to amend the Agricultural Deposit Bank at Lexington also passed the House to-day, but with an amendment making the stockholders individually liable to the amount subscribed by them. The amendment was not very favorably received by the friends of the bank, but it nevertheless passed by a large majority.

Mr. Russell, from the Committee on the Library, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of W. H. Darby, proposing to furnish the State with complete sets of the reports of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Mr. R. stated that, in making law, the proper officer had the authority to make any purchase he chose for the Library or for distribution to counties; whereupon the committee was discharged.

Mr. Lindsey's resolutions, a copy of which you have also published, came upon in the House to-day as one of the special orders. They were advocated at length by Mr. L., but as soon as he sat down it was moved to lay all the resolutions on the table, and the motion prevailed by a strict party vote. The Democrats evidently having determined to dodge the responsibility of voting upon questions which they feared to endorse and dared not condemn. A bill to change the law in regard to wills and their effect elicited considerable debate, but the further consideration of the subject was finally postponed until Monday noon, at which time the bill will have its third reading.

An alarm of fire yesterday afternoon called out the fire department, and the rattle of the "hissing," and the hoarse notes of the trumpet, and the bustle of the "h'hoys" created a considerable excitement for a little while, but it was soon discovered that only a chimney was being rid of an accumulation of soot, and the noise and confusion subsided, the engines were returned to their houses, and Frankfort again relapsed into its usual state of calm indifference and quietude. ESTELLE.

DIED.

On Thursday morning, Jan. 21, at half-past 2, A. M. Abraham Lewis, for the last 17 years the head cellarer in Metcalfe's Brewery.

On the 20th instant, at her residence on Broadway, after a protracted sickness, Mrs. MARIA E. HARTMAN, in the 35th year of her age.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 30th of November, 1857.

The business will be continued at the old stand by HAYES & CRAIG, who have the settlement of the business.

E. HAYES. A. CRAIG. O. TRUMAN.

New Books.

THE Saint and his Saviour, or the Progress of the Soul in the Knowledge of Jesus, by the Rev. Chas. H. Spurgeon. Price \$1.

Fast Day Sermon, preached before twenty-four thousand persons in the Crystal Palace, Sydney, by the Rev. Chas. H. Spurgeon. 35c.

The Book of Rev. Spencer H. Cone, D. D., First President of the American Bible Union. Cloth, \$1.25; full gilt, \$2.

Just received by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

Dress Goods at Cost!

MARTIN & PENTON

WILL from this day offer their stock of ELEGANT SILK ROBES, SUPERB BAYADERE SILKS, RICH PLAIN AND PLAIN SILKS, FIGURED AL, WOOL DE LAINES, EMBORELLERIES OF ALL KINDS

At cost, and will receive orders for the following Banks: Banks of Illinois, Old Banks of Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, South Carolina, and Free Banks of Tennessee, as follows: Bank of Paris, Merchants' Bank, Farmers' Bank, Bank of Commerce, Bank of the Union, Bank of Chattanooga, Bank of Memphis, Northern Bank of Tennessee, Bank of America, Bank of Middle Tennessee, Citizens' Bank, and Southern Bank.

DOMESTICS.

Their stock of Domestic is now very complete, and of the very best quality, and at very low prices. A call from purchasers is solicited.

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